

## EDITORIALS.

## THE COURTS AND THE PRESS.

In an editorial article appearing in a recent issue of the New York Mail and Express, what that paper terms "Trial by Newspaper" is condemned. The article makes two points: One that newspaper clamor rendered it difficult to obtain juries for trying the indicted aldermen of that city, all but one of whom were convicted; and that the London murderer Lipiski, who was pronounced innocent by several London editors, but who was executed, left a written confession of his crime, showing it to have been horrible and brutal. We quote:

"The London newspapers made their mistake in Lipiski's case because their investigation was not so thorough as the official inquiry was, and did not develop all the facts. It will be generally so of newspaper investigations. All questions affecting the life and liberty of citizens, which can be answered only after a patient examination of a great mass of details by trained and expert minds, had best be left to the properly constituted tribunals. Our editors are doubtless competent to conduct great wars and advise the potentates of the earth, but they have not the time nor the training to take the place of the courts of law. The Lipiski episode should have a sobering effect on more than one impulsive mind in this town of towns. We venture to say that almost every newspaper verdict given in advance of trial is based on evidence which would not convince the writer of the opinion were he in the jury box and under oath."

These conclusions will be generally assented to. In criminal prosecutions and in civil cases, where the machinery of the courts is operating in a legitimate manner with a view to disclosing the merits, and administering justice, it is in better taste for the press to let trials be had in the courts rather than in the newspapers.

On the other hand the populace look to the press for information and instruction upon all subjects, and especially legal matters; and it cannot be denied that a correct expounding of the law, and the advocacy of its enforcement, by the press, tends to obviate litigation in civil matters, and to preserve the public peace and the rights of citizens under the criminal statutes.

But there are questions of a legal character sometimes pending in the courts regarding which an intelligent and patriotic journalist is as good an authority as even a trained jurist; such, for example, as involve the popular rights and liberties of the people. On such matters as taxation, the suffrage, franchise, railroad discrimination, the monopolies of corporations, public policy of statutes, and many other questions that are constantly arising in the courts, the opinion of an able, impartial and public spirited newspaper is as likely to be correct as are those of most judges. And there is no reason why the press should not discuss such questions freely, without regard to their status in court, for agitation, as Wendell Phillips shows in his masterly lecture on Daniel O'Connell, has been the most potent of all methods in correcting wrongs by which the powerful have profited and the weak have suffered. Tyranny dreads no foe like it does the agitation of questions involving human rights.

## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Each succeeding year the concession is more frequently made that the education which a young man receives at such institutions as Yale and Harvard, does not fit him for the work and struggles of an active life in these days of bustle and utilitarianism. In consequence of this growing sentiment industrial features are being widely introduced into the schools of different States of the Union.

The tendency is to teach pupils to use their hands as well as their brains, to give instructions in mechanics as well as in the classics, and to establish an equilibrium between the practical and the scholastic. In some of the public schools of New York City, classes of girls are instructed in cooking and other branches of domestic economy; are taught how to cut and make their own clothes, and to repair those of the family; and to keep a house in order. Boys are taught in carpentry, house painting and other useful trades, as well as in "book-learning."

The more rapid the spread of such additional instruction in the schools the better. It tends to develop the innate powers of human beings, and these, in a strictly financial sense, are among the greatest sources of wealth and prosperity that exist. Technological education of this character is what the kindergarten leads to when developed to suit the capacity of older pupils. The introduction of Froebel's system, with the improvements which the practical demands of the age require, and with which that system is in hearty sympathy, is effecting a marked change in the character of school work. Pupils are rendered

more independent because more capable of wresting from the elements the means of subsistence. Faculties that, under the old methods of instruction, lay nearly or wholly dormant during the pupil's term of school life, are, by the new ways brought into active service during the most of that period.

The teachers of this Territory show commendable zeal in their endeavors to keep abreast of the times, and they have need to be on the alert. In the work of no other profession are improvements, changes and new methods being more rapidly introduced than in that of the school teachers. The instructors in the schools find it necessary to study all the time in order to keep abreast with the progress that is being made.

## GORDIANÆ.

The above is the scientific term applied to what is commonly but erroneously called the "Hair Snake."

Prof. Steele says of it: "Probably by the eggs being eaten the larvae obtain access to the bodies of grasshoppers, etc., and coiling up within often reach a length of tenfold that of their host. At maturity they desert the insect at whose expense they have been nourished and seek the water to lay their eggs and die." As these "snakes" are frequently found in the water furnished from the city water mains, at this season of the year, care should be taken to see that they are in some manner excluded from water used for drinking and culinary purposes.

## THE LOCAL LITERARY FIELD.

Up to date this community have not attained to any marked distinction in the field of letters. There is developing, however, among the more youthful portion of the community a decided taste and aspiration in that direction. This is a healthful indication, and ought to be encouraged. The moral, intellectual and religious status of a people can be very correctly estimated by their literature. As a rule its tone will preponderate in favor of the popular condition; hence, although the contributors in the field of letters are necessarily limited in number, their productions are likely to be a fair index of the situation of the whole community. It is therefore supremely essential that the Latter-day Saints should be largely and ably represented in a field so far-reaching and efficacious.

For the young who have ability and aspirations in a literary direction we have nothing but words of encouragement. Cultivate your gift with that pertinacity which knows of no obstacle too formidable to be removed or surmounted and success awaits you in the lap of the pregnant future. Do not let us hear you exclaim that there are no openings, as if you foolishly imagined you ought to have an immediate outlet for your thoughts. Your business in the beginning is to prepare yourself, that you may be ready to seize an opportunity when it presents itself. By taking that course you may even create the very opportunity for which you pant. The more you struggle and the greater the difficulties you face and overcome—whether they be in the shape of your own defects or the course of circumstances, the greater will be your vigor in your selected field. The same directness and push you have displayed in coping with adverse conditions will be exhibited in the products of your pen. Your hard experience will help to brush away the cobwebs of insipidity, an unpardonable defect in literary productions.

How shall I prepare? exclaims the young aspirant for a place in the literary circle. Educate yourself; read, observe, think and feel with all the intensity your nature will permit you to exercise. He who does not think with vigor and clearness cannot inject those elements into his writings, no matter as to the purity of his diction.

One of the best books we know of for young people who have ability and desires in the direction of literature to peruse is entitled "The Highways of Literature." It is included in the series entitled The Standard Library, and can be had from any local bookseller for the modest sum of fifteen cents. He who mentally, morally and religiously appropriates its contents and acts upon its suggestions will come into possession of a wealth of soul that cannot be estimated in the comparatively vulgar consideration of gold, goods and chattels. The author is David Pryde, an educator of the city of Edinburgh. His English is pure, because remarkably simple; his style direct and comprehensive, entirely devoid of ostentation. He exalts greatness, explains its constituent elements, holds up little-ness of soul to contempt, and gives valuable hints in relation to what to read, how to observe, and, in fact how to be successful in literature. It matters not whether the branch chosen be history, biography, the drama or poetry. He elevates intelligence above wealth or station. In showing how the poet finds mere words inadequate to express his thoughts, he holds that he must present similitudes, which form pictures. In illustration he quotes the following:

Princes and Lords are but the breath of Kings,  
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

But why should we give more than a passing reference to this most excellent book? If you wish the meagre investment of fifteen cents to multiply itself by a million in real value, get it, read it, and work out its noble suggestions.

By way of contrast we may appropriately mention the fact that a day or two since we were overcome by the persuasions of a silver-tongued book agent and purchased a somewhat formidable volume entitled—"Harmony of the Bible with Science," by Samuel Kinns, Ph. D. F. R. A. S.—that appears to be a very long tail to be appended to so small a kite. We were filled with disgust well nigh unexpressible to discover a sickening tendency on the part of this author to exalt wealth over worth. He attempts to prove, evidently to tickle the ears of the rich, that Christ was not of lowly birth after all, and cites the fact of the family, while he was yet an infant, taking journeys of considerable length, that must have incurred no small expense. He also makes the absurd plea in behalf of the Savior's respectability, that his relations were evidently rather well off. He asserts that although it is written that Joseph was a carpenter, there is no evidence that he worked in that humble sphere, as it was customary for all Jews at that time to learn a trade. We presume it would be dreadful to suppose that the reputed father of our Lord had ever soiled his hands by honest toil. This literary subterfuge still further and putain, a plea for the worldly respectability of the Apostles chosen by Jesus, actually stating in that connection that those humble fishermen probably "owned their own boats." It is to be presumed, from the premises of Samuel Kinns with 'the long tail' to his name, that the truth of the Gospel of the Redeemer depends upon the worldly respectability, or social status of the Master's relatives, and the high-toned character of His birth.

All who aim to enter the field of letters should start out with a full determination to be honest; to be guided by truth and influenced by sympathy. Catering to classes for the sake of popularity is a degrading prostitution of the highest faculties with which man has been endowed by his Creator. It is inexcusable and reprehensible.

The sword of truth should be largely used to comfort and elevate the poor and the weak, and never, no never, to insult nor degrade them! The strong need no support, yet it is to them the burden of sympathy is extended. How often are the following words of Goldsmith verified in the every day affairs of this cold-blooded, sycophantic world of ours:

"The slightest misfortunes of the great, the most imaginary uneasiness of the rich, are aggravated with all the power of eloquence and held up to engage our attention and sympathetic sorrow. The poor weep, unheeded, persecuted by every species of subordinate tyranny, and every law which gives others security is an enemy to them."

In conclusion, we say to the young who may aspire to the profession of letters, do not be discouraged because the scope appears at present to be narrow. It is a field that is bound to broaden as time rolls onward and with greater width comes more numerous opportunities. By thorough preparation you will be close to the door when it opens and ready to step into the interior. Let your aims be lofty and your sympathies comprehensive.

## STUDY FOR THE PROFESSIONS.

A GLANCE at a directory of professional men in this Territory would reveal the fact that only a few of them are natives of it, or belong to the class of the population who comprise its founders. No disrespect is meant to the class referred to in saying that most of them have come from abroad to Utah, in the hope of finding here financial prosperity. They have come in response to a demand which was not being filled by native or local talent.

There have grown up in Utah a sufficient number of young men who are natives of it to form a larger proportion of its professional men than they do. If they would but make the effort to qualify themselves for and enter upon a professional career, they would have the sympathy and patronage of the permanent citizens of the Territory who take pride in seeing her sons fill, within her borders and elsewhere, the callings which require learning and talent.

It is well to encourage a boy to learn a trade. No matter whether or not nature has planted within him aspirations to become something more than a mechanic, the mastery of some useful handicraft will render him comparatively independent in a pecuniary sense. But it is also well to impress upon a young man's mind that he need not cease advancing because he has learned a trade. This is especially true in a new country where men of superior intellectual attainments and capacity are needed in the professions and in those pursuits which are within the gift of the people at the ballot box. When the farmer's sons are tempted merely by

the pleasures of city life to desert the calling they have been reared in that they may indulge in that which allures them, the advice to "stick to the farm" is good, and should be reiterated with all impressiveness. But when a youth is fired with an ambition to reach the front rank of some honorable profession, and an opening exists which promises him success financially and otherwise, encouragement mingled with good counsel should be given him.

This is forcibly true of Utah, where people have so often seen come into their midst professional men, or adventurers claiming to be such, of whose antecedents they knew nothing, and regarding whose character and ability they were compelled to wait until time and occasion disclosed the truth. Had the places in the community which they occupied been filled with men long known to the people and thoroughly in sympathy with them, the latter would have been saved from many an imposition. When a citizen requires the services of a lawyer, a physician, a dentist, an architect, a surveyor, or a professional man of any kind, he would much prefer to employ one whose character and abilities were known to him, than to engage a stranger.

An office-seeker is generally an object either of contempt or charity. But a young man who labors to fit himself for what are called places of honor, so that, should the office seek him, it will find him to be a qualified incumbent, is to be commended, and his reward for his industry, and his efforts at self-improvement, are pretty certain to be rewarded!

It would be in the interest of the community if a greater number of young men who have been reared in it and who possess its confidence and respect, would qualify themselves for the practice of the professions.

## THE KNOWNOTHING REVIVAL.

THE renaissance of the American party is an interesting feature in our national as well as to some extent our local politics. It is difficult to determine when or how this strange aggregation of men and principles was first brought into existence, but it developed as an entity in the early part of the fifth decade of this century, and lived about a decade, its last struggle and final appearance being in the four-handed Presidential contest of 1860, when Bell of Tennessee and Everett of Massachusetts carried the banner of the Knownothings, as they were called, into and out of the quadrilateral struggle, emerging with three electoral votes to their credit, all they had ever got.

The platform of the party in those days was an open and defiant one. It demanded America for the Americans, and while not seeking to prevent immigration or restrict foreigners in natural or acquired rights, did not propose to permit them to become officeholders or wield public authority of whatever nature. That they have moderated somewhat, at least ostensibly, is manifest by the platform which was adopted at the American Party Convention held at Philadelphia, on Saturday last. The document declares that "The present system of immigration and naturalization of foreigners is detrimental to the welfare of the United States, and demands the establishment of a Department of Immigration, the head of which shall be a member of the Cabinet; demands the revision of the naturalization laws, making a continued residence of fourteen years an indispensable requisite for citizenship and excluding all Communists, Socialists, Nihilists, Anarchists, paupers and criminals, but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners; demands protection, free common school systems, and recommends free compulsory education in all the States and Territories; the lands should be reserved for American citizens; non-resident aliens should be debarred from the ownership of real estate, and resident aliens restricted to holding a limited area and value; condemn the donation of lands to private corporations; surplus in the Treasury should be released to the people, and a judicious system of internal improvements, and the construction of fortifications and a navy is demanded; re-asserts the American principle of freedom of religious worship and belief; recognizes the right of labor to organize for protection, and secure by lawful and peaceable means the greatest rewards; demands a firm and consistent foreign policy and a vigorous assertion of our national dignity and rights, especially in the North Atlantic fisheries."

On the face of it there is not so much comparatively that is seriously objectionable in that platform. But to gain a little would be to proceed in that direction until all that was demanded in the Fifties was gained. The organizers and directors of the scheme are as nearly conspirators against the genius of our institutions now as they were then, only it will not do to be so overt and declaratory. Its worst features are the hardships it places upon the foreigner who in good faith seeks a home upon our shores. The exclusion from ownership in the soil of those who take no

steps toward becoming naturalized may be proper enough, and the restriction to a limited area would be good if impartially applied to all classes; but the fourteen years term of residence would simply be placing a barrier in the way of national stability and growth by keeping out of active participation in our affairs for so long a time that they would acquire indifference instead of interest, a large and mainly intelligent class of our population. Many men who would be good citizens at the expiration of the present term of probation—five years—and look forward with eager anticipation to the time of its expiration, so they could commingle with us in deed as well as in sympathy, would become accustomed to a passive participation after the long siege of fourteen years that they would, in many instances, continue their acquired inactivity. This is not only very bad statesmanship, but an injustice to those who seek to adopt our methods, being in fact nothing better than the system which they seek to throw off when they come here.

It is pretty well understood that the great majority of our foreign-born population are among the best and most law-abiding people we have. This is a perfectly natural result, since they are citizens by the choice of maturity and judgment, not through the accident of birth; and their thrifty, prosperous and go-ahead qualities supply a sturdy element without which the nation would first halt in its career then retrograde. The Knownothings are aware of this, and raise the home cry when the home is not endangered because it is a strange appeal to one's native patriotism. As a matter of fact it is the offices that are endangered, and if there is anything more than another the native American is most likely to work for and fight for, it is the offices.

## THE UTE INDIANS.

A SPERRY end was put to the recent Indian disturbance in Colorado, but the affair, though short-lived, had attracted the attention of the nation to the aborigines involved in it, and serves to increase interest in their history, habits and present condition. In eastern Utah there are two Indian reservations and an agency in each, the Uintah and Uray. The territory embraced in the latter extends into Colorado. The Uintah reservation is wholly in Wasatch County and embraces an extended tract of country which is largely composed of the most beautiful, fertile and best watered lands in Utah. It was established about twenty-seven years ago, and two tribes, or branches of the Ute race, the White Rivers and the Uintahs live upon it. The Uintahs are a tractable and to some extent a progressive tribe. Some of them have built houses, after a fashion, and have fenced in farms which they cultivate. The government has been quite generous in its treatment of them, in way of supplying them with agricultural implements. Any Indian who would use a plow, a wagon, a mow or other similar article, has generally been furnished with the same, and the Indian Department has made it policy to purchase, for use at the agency, hay and grain raised by the Indians, in preference to buying elsewhere.

The White River Utes are fully equal to the Uintahs in natural intelligence, but they are not nearly so good tempered, being predisposed to sullenness and treachery. There are in all about 1,100 Indians on the Uintah reservation, the White Rivers being somewhat in the minority. Indian police, who are selected by the agent, and each of whom is provided with a blue uniform, patrol the reservation. The main duty they perform is to keep off the stock of the whites, and there is but little attempt at anything like discipline among them. There are some excellent buildings at the Uintah agency, mostly erected by the government, and enough of them to present quite a village-like appearance. Among them are the agent's residence, the commissary, which is a very large frame structure, a school-house, blacksmith shop, barns, out-buildings, etc. There are also two trader's stores, and a number of houses occupied by agency employees. A lady teacher is employed by the agent to conduct the school, and any Indian, old or young, may attend. Not more than two or three dozen pupils, however, are usually found in the school room.

An immense quantity of supplies in the way of clothing, blankets, shoes, tents, groceries, etc., is distributed among the Indians in November of each year, and in January a sum of money, averaging about thirteen dollars per capita, is paid to each. There is a lack of system in the methods of making the distribution of goods, the agent being almost entirely a law unto himself in the matter. He gives a suit of clothes to one, a tent to another, etc., according to his judgment. For many years life on this agency has worn a hum-drum aspect, and perfect contentment has seemed to prevail among the Indians, barring occasional